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THE POPE AT HOME.

BY GIOVANNI AMADI.

THE following anecdote was circulated in Perugia and all through Italy at the time of the election of Pope Leo XIII.: During the political disturbances which accompanied and followed the establishment of United Italy, Francesco Crispi, then member of Parliament from Palermo, had several interviews on business with Cardinal Joachim Pecci, then Archbishop of Perugia. On one of these occasions the cardinal said to Crispi: "You are a very able man, and a splendid career is open to you. The day is near when you will be a minister, perhaps Prime Minister to the King." "I accept the omen," Crispi replied, "but when I shall be Premier you will be Pope." The prediction was fulfilled on both sides in February, 1878.

Carpeneto, where Leo XIII. was born on March 2, 1810, more than eighty-one years ago, is a picturesque, straggling village of 5,000 souls, located in a gap of the Volscian Mountains—the Monti Lepini of the present day—at the foot of the Semprevisa peak, which towers to the height of 2,700 feet. According to a poetic description by the late Cardinal Joseph Pecci, the Pope's brother, Carpeneto looks like an eagle's nest perched on a ledge between two gigantic rocks. The villa Pecci, an imposing edifice of the sixteenth century, stands on one of the heights between the village and the summit of the mountain, surrounded by chestnut trees and humble mediæval houses. The place is secluded and pleasant, at the same time adapted to studious pursuits under healthful conditions. Indeed "*mens sana in corpore sano*" may be said to be the device of the Counts Pecci.

The Counts Pecci were among the leading families of the republic of Siena. Banished by party feuds, in the first half of the sixteenth century, they migrated to the pontifical states, and settled in Carpeneto. Several ancestors of the present Pope have

made themselves known in history. His father, Count Ludovico, an officer under Napoleon I., married the Countess Anna Prosperi Buzi, a good and noble lady, by whom he had four male children. The future Pope, the fourth son, was called Vincenzo, at his mother's request, but after her death he exchanged the name for that of Joachim. When eight years old he began his education in the Jesuits' college at Viterbo, where he was first imbued with a passionate love for classic poetry. In 1832 he entered the *Accademia Ecclesiastica* for young priests destined for diplomatic and administrative careers, and made such rapid progress in the study of civil and ecclesiastic law that in 1835 he received the highest prize, of sixty sequins, in a competition among his fellow students. There were one hundred subjects for discussion placed in a glass box, and each of the young academicians had to draw one and develop it *impromptu*. The subject drawn by Joachim Pecci was "On the Right of Appeal to the Person of the Pope." A competitor of his, an Irishman named Tobias Kirby, now Archbishop of Ephesus, calling on the recently elected Pope forty-three years afterwards, said in the course of the conversation: "Holy Father, I have just found among my papers my dispute of 1835." The Pope was so pleased that he caused Mgr. Kirby to publish it, with a dedication to the winner of the competition.

In 1837 Rome had a great visitation—an outbreak of Asiatic cholera, which carried off 12,563 persons in about four months. Joachim Pecci, who had just been named "domestic prelate" by Gregory XVI., showed great presence of mind and great charity in organizing help for the panic-stricken crowds. He was ordained a priest in November of that eventful year, and celebrated his first mass on January 1, 1838. Fifty years later, on January 1, 1888, he was able to celebrate his golden mass, under the canopy of Urban VIII., in the Basilica of St. Peter's, and give his apostolic benediction to a crowd of thirty thousand persons. He received for this golden mass a fee of \$200,000,* and six million dollars in gifts and presents of various kinds.

The next step in his career was the governorship of the province of Benevento. This region was then agitated by civil discord, and infested by bands of brigands from the neighboring Neapolitan provinces. The leading land-

* The ordinary fee for a low mass in Italy is fifty cents.

owners either had intrenched themselves in their castles, enlisting companies of armed men to protect their persons and their belongings, or had entered into a compromise with the brigands, supplying them with food, spirits, tobacco, and information about the movements of the police. The new governor changed at once the state of affairs. The leader of the outlaws, Pasquale Colletta, was caught and executed; and his supporters, whether noblemen or peasants, were prosecuted. One of the nobility, a marquis of high-sounding name, on being warned by Mgr. Pecci to cut short his communication with the brigands, gave him a haughty answer, whereupon Monsignore had him marched off to prison, together with the brigands to whom he had offered hospitality and help.

In 1843 Mgr. Pecci was promoted to the *nunziatura*, or legation, at Brussels. Belgium was not an easy post for a representative of the Pope, King Leopold being of a rather sceptical turn of mind and having peculiar views as to civil and constitutional rights. Still the young *nuncio*, by his exquisite tact, aristocratic manners, and vast culture, succeeded in winning the sympathies of the court, and became an intimate friend and adviser of the King. His conversation was full of *finesse* and humor. Once, sitting at the royal table, he was annoyed by the rather easy conversation of a diplomat who kept expatiating on his success in society, and was showing the picture of a *dame du grand monde*, beautiful as a work of art, but not quite modest. In the hope of teasing the young *nuncio*, he passed the picture to him, asking his opinion of it. Monsignore looked at the portrait most indifferently, and giving it back to its owner, said in a loud tone, so as to be heard by the King: "Very fine! is it the portrait of your wife?"

After a journey through the United Kingdom, undertaken to study the organization of the Anglican Church, he was named Archbishop of Perugia, and Cardinal. His residence of thirty-two years in the beautiful city of Perugia, his wise, prudent, and charitable administration of the diocese, will never be forgotten. He was very strict and exacting in all questions concerning the seminary, and kept a vigilant eye on teachers and students. One morning the professor of literature, Geremia Brunetti, was prevented by an unforeseen circumstance from taking the chair

at the appointed hour. On entering the school, twenty minutes later, he was astonished to find the cardinal archbishop explaining from his own chair an obscure passage in Cicero. The professor sat in confusion among his pupils until the lecture was over.

One of the leading officers in the government of the Holy See is that of Cardinal *Camerlengo*, who exercises the supreme power in the interval between the death of the Pope and the election of his successor. Cardinal Pecci was made Camerlengo on September 21, 1877, and four months later he had the ungrateful opportunity of exercising his power. From the hour of the death of Pius IX. till the meeting of the conclave, he showed so much energy and severity in the administration of the Vatican palace that all the officers, educated to the mild rule of Pius IX., were struck with awe, and expected hourly to lose their appointments. On February 18, 1878, the conclave—the first held since the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy—met in the Vatican. Of the sixty-four cardinals, composing at that time the electoral assembly, only three were absent—Cardinals Broussais de St. Marc and Cullen, both sick in bed, and Cardinal McCloskey, on his way to Rome. The hall of the conclave presented an imposing aspect. There were four green canopies for the four surviving princes of the church named under Gregory XVI., and sixty purple ones for those named under Pius IX. On the first ballot Joachim Pecci polled twenty-three votes; on the second, thirty-eight: however, a majority of two-thirds being required by the canons, a third ballot was taken and the Archbishop of Perugia was elected Pope by the almost unanimous consent of the electors. The green and purple canopies were at once removed, and the *nuntio vobis gaudium magnum* of Cardinal Caterini proclaimed to the world that the two hundred and sixty-third successor of St. Peter in the bishopric of Rome, Leo XIII., had taken possession of the government of the church. The first benediction given by him to the multitudes assembled in the largest temple of Christendom was a marvellous sight, never to be forgotten by the living generation. On his retiring for rest to his apartment he wrote the following letter to his family :*

“MY DEAR BRETHREN :

“This morning the Sacred College has elected my humble and unworthy

* Charles, John Baptist, and Joseph, now all deceased.

person to the chair of St. Peter. My first letter is addressed to you, dear brethren, and to my family, upon which I implore the blessings of heaven! Do pray earnestly and constantly for me."

From the very first acts of his administration he showed two leading qualities—clearness of ideas in every social and diplomatic question; moderation and tact in discharging his duties. Pius IX. had influenced and fascinated the masses; Leo XIII. turned his efforts towards the governments, and succeeded in winning their confidence and admiration. Take, for example, the case of Germany, whose leaders, at the time of Leo's election, were involved in the *Kulturkampf*, waging a fierce war against the Catholic clergy. Firmness, joined to a marvellous *savoir-faire*, very soon gave the victory to the Pope; and it was Bismarck himself, the iron chancellor, that suggested him as the arbitrator in the international difficulties between Germany and Spain.

Let us now turn our attention to the Pope's daily life and to other intimate details.

In summer, as in winter, Leo XIII. is awakened at six by his private servant, Francesco Centra, from Carpeneto. Centra knocks at the door, opens the blinds, addresses a customary salute to his master, and at once retires. The Pope gets up from bed unaided, and also performs his toilet unaided, except as regards shaving. This operation is performed by the faithful Centra. The bedroom is not the one used as such by his predecessors; it is a small and rather low cell in the *mezzanino* or *entre sol*, to which he repaired many years ago in the course of some restorations to the old room, and where he has remained ever since. At seven o'clock he says his mass, attended by two *cappellani segreti*, and hears a second mass celebrated by one of the same attendants, who act also as private secretaries. It happens sometimes that the Pope, having been troubled with sleeplessness, gets up with a piece of Latin or Italian poetry composed during the wakeful hours. The verses are generally dictated to one of the secretaries before the mass. The breakfast of the Pope consists of coffee, milk, and bread without butter. Soon after, the official reception begins. The first one, as a rule, is given to the Cardinal Secretary of State, who submits to the Holy Father the documents received the day before, or those which are awaiting the pontifical signature. This audience lasts more than an hour, and takes place every day except Tuesdays and Fridays, which are set apart for the reception of

the diplomatic body. Cardinals, heads of congregations, generals of monastic orders, strangers of distinction, are received later in the day. It is to be regretted that Leo XIII. does not accord private audiences as often as his predecessors did. Many strangers are obliged to leave Rome without having been able to see the Holy Father. In winter, if the sun shines, the receptions are interrupted for a while for a walk or a drive of half an hour in the Vatican gardens. Leo XIII. dines at one o'clock in the old Roman style. The dinner is composed of a soup, generally *pâte d'Italie*, a roast, a vegetable, very often fried potatoes, and fruit. Pius IX. was very fond of boiled meat, which was served to him daily in a triple form,—boiled chicken, boiled beef, and boiled mutton. This plate is banished from Leo's table, as well as bacon and cheese. The only wine served is old Bordeaux.

The Pope is very apt to glance over the journals at meal times. He dines alone generally, waited upon, in addition to the valet, by his *scalco segreto*, or carver, Commendatore Giulio Sterbini. This official is a gentleman of refined tastes and artistic culture, owning a good collection of pre-Raphaelite pictures. An invitation to take coffee and milk after the Pope's mass is considered a great honor, and it is only extended to those who have heard the mass and received the holy communion from the Pope's hands. It has lately been granted to the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany and to the Princes Borghese, Aldobrandini, Altieri, and Ludovisi. The same favor is shown sometimes to the nephews of the Pope. In all cases the visitors sit at a small table placed next to the Pope's. After dinner Leo XIII. takes a short rest on a *chaise longue*, the siesta never lasting beyond the hour. Then follows a drive in the Belvedere gardens, through which an avenue more than a mile long has lately been opened, affording many lovely points of view over the city and its suburbs. The Holy Father, attended by a *camerière segreto* and an officer of the *Guardia Nobile*, stops very often in the enclosure of a vineyard planted six years ago under his supervision. This vineyard is cultivated by the pupils of an agricultural school formed by Pius IX., and accordingly named Vigna Pia. If he finds among the workers an intelligent lad he enters into a friendly talk with him. At six o'clock, after granting other audiences, he takes a cup of bouillon and a glass of Bordeaux.

Evenings are generally devoted to study and writing. The

literary, or mental, work of the Pope is really prodigious. He prefers to dictate to his secretaries from notes which are prepared on a number of small scraps of paper. These scraps are afterwards torn into a thousand fragments, to prevent their being saved, given away, or sold as autographs. This sort of commerce, which under Pius IX. had assumed vast proportions, has been rendered impossible by the care Leo takes in destroying his own manuscripts. This is the reason why he never allows a soul to enter his room when he is not present, not even his faithful Centra. Papers of every description and importance lie scattered everywhere, even upon the bed.

When there is urgency in the work confided to one of the secretaries, the Pope confines him in a room adjoining his own library, supplies him with the proper writing materials, documents, and books, and goes away, putting in his pocket the key of the room. The prisoner, however, is not forgotten; after two or three hours he hears the key turning again in the lock and sees the good Pope come quietly in with a bottle of excellent wine and a few biscuits. After examining the state of the work, the august visitor says a few words to stimulate the activity of the writer, offers him the refreshments, and soon leaves again, taking with him his bottle and his biscuits.

The consciousness of his own immense strength in literary work makes the Pope sometimes too exacting with persons possessed of weaker fibre. He sent once for a monsignore and asked him to draw up a report on the Catholic schools in Rome, the number of their pupils, the nature of the instruction given, the progress attained, a comparison with the municipal schools, etc. His instructions ended with these words: "Will you kindly bring me the report this evening?"

Imagine the stupefaction of the monsignore, as there are in Rome 150 Catholic schools, frequented by 15,000 pupils.

Seeing his embarrassment, the Pope said: "Well, I ask perhaps too much. Bring the report to-morrow."

Sometimes it happens that the work, either from its political importance or its difficulty, must be done by the Pope himself. In this case he shuts himself up, forbids even knocking at his door, and gets so absorbed that sometimes he wipes his pen on the white sleeve of his immaculate robe. Knowing of this habit, the faithful Centra never fails to examine the sleeves on audience

days, and always has ready a change of apparel, in case the spots are too apparent.

When the night work is over the Pope sends for Mgr. Martolino, to whom for years he has been greatly attached, and recites with him the rosary. Between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, before going to bed, he takes another cup of consommé, a bit of cold meat saved from the dinner, and the usual glass of Bordeaux. The regular hour for retiring is eleven o'clock. The Pope does not enjoy calm sleep, especially when he has overfatigued himself during the day or when there are sudden changes in the weather.

Leo XIII. is very reticent, even when he holds familiar receptions in the library or in the *Loggie* of Raphael. He is afraid, no doubt, that his words may be misconstrued or misrepresented, believing that "speech is of silver and silence of gold." In case of a lull, the silence is broken by a number of noisy little birds caged in the library itself; their singing and twittering being sometimes strong enough to annoy everybody and make the speaker lose the thread of his discourse, but on the Pope it has no effect whatever.

So many strange reports are circulated about the finances of the Vatican and the sums of money which the Pope has at his personal disposal that it seems wise to give a glance at the exact state of affairs, based on the last budget of the Holy See. I do not intend to give, and could not give if willing, an account of every franc and centime, the estimates below, in round figures, representing the average annual expense of the last few years :

	Lire.	Dollars.
1. At the personal disposal of the Pope.....	500,000	100,000
2. For the cardinals	700,000	140,000
3. For poor and needy bishoprics	460,000	92,000
4. Administration of apostolic palaces	1,800,000	360,000
5. Secretaries of state, diplomacy, etc	1,000,000	200,000
6. Employees.	1,500,000	300,000
7. Schools and charitable institutions.....	1,200,000	240,000
Total	7,160,000	1,432,000

The half million lire (\$100,000) at the disposal of the Pope is spent for his own household, table, linen, private servants, and other items of a personal character. The Pope is exceedingly frugal in his table expenses, which never exceed the sum of fifty dollars per month. It was quite different under Pius IX., not that he was more fond of the luxuries of the table, but on account of the unlimited freedom that he gave to the kitchen department. This state of things is illustrated by the following story :

Cardinal Antonelli, in revising the accounts one day, found that twenty-five bales or big sacks of charcoal had been put down in the book as used in one month. He struck off fifteen from the list, informing the pontifical valet that ten would suffice. After a few days the Pope complained to his *grand échantson*, or cup-bearer, Count Filippini, that the *cuisine* was not up to the mark. Count Filippini went immediately to the kitchen to make inquiries. "How can I do honor to myself," was the chief cook's answer, "without the proper amount of fuel?" The reply had its effect. Informed of what had passed, the Pope immediately restored the twenty-five bales of charcoal, and said: "Don't make economies at the expense of my good fare. A sovereign is bound to be *exploité*."

Another item in the personal budget is to be found in the presents offered from time to time to sovereigns and persons of high title and distinction; these presents often take the shape of a mosaic picture reproducing some famous original of the Vatican galleries; more seldom of a tapestry or *arazzo* from cartoons of eminent artists. There are establishments for mosaic and tapestry work in the palace itself. The manufactory of mosaics (*studio del mosaico*), located in the east wing of Bramante's quadrangle, is under the management of the Archbishop of Melitene, Mgr. de Nekere, and under the artistic guidance of Professors Francesco Grandi and Salvatore Nobili. The number of enamels of different colors and shades owned by the establishment amounts to ten thousand. Some idea of the difficulty of the process required to invest with durability these reproductions of masterpieces may be formed from the fact that many of the large pictures have taken from twelve to twenty years for their execution; that the smaller ones, from three to five feet square, require five or six years; and that the rough portraits of the popes, such as ornament the frieze of the Basilica of St. Paul outside-the-walls can seldom be completed in less than twelve months.

The manufactory of tapestries (*scuola degli arazzi*) is under the directorship of Professor Pietro Gentili, whose principal function is to keep in good order the magnificent collection of Raphael's tapestries, which is exhibited in the west wing of Bramante's quadrangle, in a corridor which divides the gallery of candelabras from that of geographical maps. The tapestries are divided into two series. The first, called *arazzi della scuola vecchia*,

comprises ten specimens executed in Flanders by Bernhard van Orley from cartoons designed by Raphael himself and by his favorite pupil, Francesco Penni. Seven of these cartoons are preserved at Hampton Court palace near London, having been purchased in the Low Countries by Charles I. The second series, that of the *scuola nuova*, was executed at a later period from the designs of Giulio Romano. The keeping in order of these masterpieces is not a sinecure ; the collection having had many narrow escapes, and having repeatedly sustained serious injuries. In 1527, when Rome was stormed by the ferocious hordes of the Constable de Bourbon, the tapestries were stolen from the apostolic palace ; and when the Constable Anne de Montmorency restored them to the Vatican, in 1553, some valuable portions had been lost forever. A similar fate befell the collection in 1798 : it was carried off by the French revolutionists and sold to a Jewish dealer at Genoa. This brute burned one of the tapestries for the sake of the gold and silver threads used in the bright-lights. The speculation having proved a failure, the Jew offered to return the tapestries to Pius VII. in 1808. They were doomed, however, to suffer from French hostile hands for the third time. In 1849, during the bombardment of the city by General Oudinot's artillery, two shells penetrated the gallery : one struck the bare wall ; the other fell at the foot of the "Miraculous Draught of Fishes."

Another item of expenditure is to be found in the bestowment of the insignia or decorations of the pontifical equestrian orders. These orders are five in number. The highest and oldest was instituted on August 14, 1318, by Denis, King of Portugal, and confirmed in 1320 by Pope John XXII. It is conferred only on royalty, or personages of high distinction ; Prince Bismarck, having received it in recognition of his services to the cause of peace, after seeking the Pope's arbitration in Germany's dispute with Spain about the Caroline Islands. Then comes the order of the Holy Tomb (*Santo Sepolcro*), the institution of which is contemporary with that of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. It is conferred, on behalf of the Holy See, by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. The third order was founded in September, 1831, by Gregory XVI., and named from St. Gregory the Great ; the fourth by the same, in October, 1841, and named from St. Sylvester ; the fifth and last by Pope

Pius IX., in June, 1847, for members of different religious creeds. As a rule, when one of these last mentioned knighthoods is conferred, no insignia are sent with the papal *breve* (brief, letter) of nomination, but only a plate is inclosed containing the model, or *figurino*, of the uniform to be worn at state ceremonies or official and diplomatic receptions. Many American citizens have been knighted in this way by the Pope.

The second item of the budget as I have given it, amounting to 700,000 lire (\$140,000), relates to the college of cardinals. This college is composed *de jure* of seventy members, but there are actually six vacancies, by which the *plenum* of cardinals is reduced to 64. They are divided into three classes or "orders"—cardinal-bishops, cardinal-priests, and cardinal-deacons. The first class is composed of six members, their bishoprics being all in the vicinity of Rome (suburban seats); the second, of forty-eight; the third, of ten. Of the sixty-four members of the sacred college, thirty-four are Italians, thirty foreigners. Among these last, five belong to the Anglo-Saxon race, namely, Edward Howard, Bishop of Frascati; Henry Edward Manning,* Archbishop of Westminster; Patrick Frank Moran, Archbishop of Sydney; Alexander Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec; James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. The cardinals, as a rule, are very old men, only thirteen of them being under sixty. The oldest is Theodolph Mertel, born at Civita Vecchia in 1806; the youngest is Camillo di Rende, born at Naples in 1847. The annuity of 20,000 lire (\$4,000) is paid not only to the cardinals *in curia*,—that is to say, to those residing in Rome,—but also to those on active duty abroad. The only cardinal who, not being a bishop in active service, was allowed to reside far away from the curia, was the late John Henry Newman, upon whom the privilege of living in Birmingham, notwithstanding his position in the sacred college, was bestowed by Leo XIII.

The annuity of \$4,000 is very small indeed, if we consider the duties and burdens which the position of a prince of the church involves, and the necessity of living with imposing dignity.

The expenses for poor and needy dioceses (\$92,000) are to be understood in this way: There are states in Europe in which, either by laws of parliament or by the will of the sovereign, Catholic bishops have been deprived of their endowment in real

* Deceased January 14, 1892.

estate. These titulars receive a salary, like any other employee or official of the state, the amount of the salary being always three, five, or even ten times inferior to the former revenues of their episcopal see. The same course has been adopted in some countries as regards the property of seminaries, parishes, and other religious institutions. The sum of \$92,000 is required, as an average, for these poor dioceses in Italy, Poland, Switzerland, etc.

The organization of the episcopate in the Catholic Church requires a few words of explanation. There are ten patriarchs, eight hundred and thirty-five resident, and three hundred and eight titular (*in partibus*) bishops and archbishops, and seven prelates having no see (*nullius*). The metropolitan sees of the United States are thirteen—Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Santa Fé, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Oregon City, and St. Paul. The suffragan sees are sixty-nine in number.

Under the head of "Prefecture of the Apostolic Palaces" comes the expense for keeping and improving the edifices belonging to the Holy See and caring for their invaluable collections of works of art. The Vatican palace alone, begun in the time of Charlemagne, and improved and enlarged by every Pope in succession, occupies a rectangular space 1,200 feet long and 800 wide. The number of its halls, chambers, and galleries, almost exceeds belief; it has eight grand staircases, two hundred smaller ones, twenty courts, and *four thousand four hundred and twenty-two* rooms. Many of these apartments have been decorated and painted *à fresco* by such artists as Luca Signorelli, Sandro Botticelli, Perugino, Ghirlandaio, Fra Angelico, Michaelangelo, Raffaello, etc. The art collections which they contain are priceless. There is a museum of Latin and Greek inscriptions, numbering upwards of 3,000 specimens; a museum of statuary, numbering many thousand statues, groups, busts, bas-reliefs, urns, sarcophagi, etc.; a "Hall of the Animals," containing two hundred and fifty admirable figures of quadrupeds, reptiles, sea monsters, fantastic animals, etc.; a gallery of marble candelabra; an Etruscan, an Egyptian, and a Christian museum; a gallery of geographical maps; a gallery of tapestries; a pinacotheca, or gallery of pictures, which, although specially limited in its scope, is considered the finest in the world; a library containing 24,000 manuscripts and 200,000 printed books—archives in which the

history of the world of the last five centuries can be studied in its most intimate and delicate details.

The present Pope, following the footsteps of his predecessors, Gregory XVI. and Pius IX., has shown great generosity in improving the collections of the Vatican palace. Thus the beautiful *galleria dei candelabri*, 300 feet long, has been decorated with frescoes by Frederic Seitz, and with a mosaic pavement; the museum of statuary has received, among other additions, the Apollo discovered in 1884 in the villa of Quintus Voconius Pollis, near Frascati, and the Semo Sanctus, discovered in 1882 near the Colonna gardens on the Quirinal. The collection of printed books, formerly inaccessible to students, has been rearranged in a new hall; an astronomical observatory for the photographic study of the skies has been built on the top of one of the towers of Leo IV.; and the perusal of the documents kept in the archives has been granted to the public.

Besides the Vatican palace and gardens, the Pope owns other costly residences and establishments, such as the Lateran, with its Christian and pagan museums; the *palazzo della cancellaria*, in which the offices of the various sacred congregations are located; the summer resort of Castel Gandolfo on the Alban Hills, etc. Leo XIII. has spent \$1,200,000 in the Lateran alone for the enlargement and embellishment of the choir and of the cloisters.

The sum of \$200,000 is placed at the disposition of the Secretary of State, Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, for the diplomatic service. The Holy See is represented abroad by four ambassadors (*nunci*) residing, respectively, in Vienna, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon; by two ministers plenipotentiary, residing in Munich and Brussels, besides other representatives in Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, etc.

I shall close this short article on the Pope, his court and administration, by referring to one of the remarkable points of his character, his great love for poetry. In spite of old age, of many and telling cares and anxieties, and of broken health, his poetic vein, the freshness and vigor of his mind, seem to be inexhaustible. His mastery of the Latin classics enables him to write with the graceful ease of the great poets of the Renaissance. I have here on my desk a small *anthologia* of the latest productions of the pontifical muse. Among the leading literary societies of Rome, there is one called the *Arcadia*, of which Leo XIII., before

his election as Pope, was an active member, under the pseudonym of Neander Heracleus. On the occasion of a solemn meeting, held on December 16, 1890, to celebrate the second centennial of the academy, the Pope sent his greetings in the form of two Latin epigrams. I beg to quote one of them *in extenso* for the perusal of young American students, reminding them that it is written by a poet nearly eighty-two years of age :

ad sodales Arcadicos
altero post collegium institutum
exeunte saeculo
Leo xiii p. m.
(Neander Heracleus.)

E vaticana vos, Arcades, arce Neander
Olim quem socium dulcis alebat amor
Pieridum, salvere iubet, iuga laeta Heliconis
Scandere, Mæoniis ludere carminibus.
Addit vota libens : in longum floreat ævum
Nominis Arcadici gloria, priscus honos.

Better still, for tenderness of feeling and elegance of expression, is a poem written by him in 1890, on the occasion of the death of his brother, Cardinal Joseph Pecci. The tone of the eulogy is delicate and refined, and faith in the blessings which await the just in the future life is firmly and affectionately expressed. The poem has the form of a dialogue between the Pope and his brother in heaven :

Joseph.—Justitiæ factum satis est : admissa piavi :
iam Cœli me templa tenent stellantia : sed tu
cum tot sustineas tam grandia munia, debes
tanto plura Deo, quanto maiora tulisti. .
Sume animum ! fideus cymbam duc æquor in altum :
Sic tibi felices, largo sic fenore digni
sint initi sancta pro religione labores !
Altamen, ut valeas olim sublimia cœli,
Ultrices fugiens flammæ, attingere, prudens
mortali, IOACHIM, vitæ dum vesceris aura
quidquid peccatum est, lacrimis delere memento.

To which the Pope answers :

Ioachim.—Dum vivam, fessoque regat dum spiritus artus,
Enitar genitu lacrimisque abstergere culpas.
At tu, qui Superum securus luce beatis
confectum ærumnis, devexa ætate labantem
erige, et usque memor de cœlo respice fratrem,
quem turbo heu ! dudum premit horridus, horrida dudum
fluctibus in mediis commota procella fatigat.

GIOVANNI AMADI.